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member of the American Pomological Association and the American Forestry Society. His wife and a daughter, who is a student in Smith College, survive him.

In his undergraduate days at Cornell, Lazenby was a great favorite with his fellow students. His genial good nature, his unselfishness, and his great earnestness won the hearts of those associated with him. Already at that early period in his career, he was devotedly interested in the cause of agriculture, and took a prominent part in the work of the Grange and of agricultural and horticultural societies, and later his influence in these organizations did much to bring their support to the development of the agricultural work at Cornell. He also took a prominent part in the movement that resulted in the establishment of the agricultural experiment station at Geneva, drafting the bill, the passage of which by the New York State Legislature established this station.

While Professor Lazenby found his great interest in life the mastery and development of his special field in science, it was the human side of him that had the strongest hold on his friends and colleagues. He never lost his interest in the struggles of students with limited means and in a quiet way extended aid to many of them. He never lost an opportunity of service to his friends or others in need; sympathy, helpfulness and loyalty were his characteristic qualities as a man and friend; and his loss to all of us who knew and loved him is irreparable.

J. H. COMSTOCK

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

ANTHROPOLOGICAL ESSAYS IN HONOR OF PROFESSOR W. H. HOLMES

A FIVE-HUNDRED page volume of anthropological essays abounding with pertinent and beautiful illustrations was presented to Mr. William Henry Holmes, head curator of anthropology in the United States National Museum, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, December 1, 1916. The volume is a tribute by his friends and collaborators in the study of anthropology, forty-four of whom contributed original articles for publication

in the anniversary volume. The book, of which only 200 copies were printed, was edited by Mr. Frederick W. Hodge, ethnologist-in-charge of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution.

The presentation took place at a dinner held at the Lafayette Hotel, at which were present most of those who took part in the preparation of the book, and proved a complete surprise to the guest of honor. Mr. Holmes has been engaged in scientific investigations under the government for forty-five years; first with the government geological surveys, then with the Geological Survey, and finally the Bureau of American Ethnology, and the United States National Museum. In fact, he has been in the scientific service of the government continuously since 1871, with the exception of three years (1894-97) during which time he was curator of anthropology in the Field Museum of Natural History and professor of anthropic geology at the University of Chicago. Besides being a geologist and anthropologist, Mr. Holmes is an artist of note, and has been curator of the National Gallery of Art, a branch of the National Museum, since its establishment several years ago. Incidentally, he has been the representative of the government at seven national and international expositions.

His influence upon the work of his collaborators and assistants has been very marked. The note of appreciation, which prefaces the anniversary volume of anthropological essays, remarks in part:

This volume . . . must not be regarded as merely commemorative of the day on which you achieve the seventieth milestone in your journey of life. It is rather an epitome of the influence you have exerted on others through the passing years, a testimonial of your masterly leadership in both science and art. You are still at the height of your remarkable activity. At no time in your career have you done more noteworthy work in the advancement of knowledge than you are doing now. So with your splendid reserve of force, and with the inspiration derived from the important results of a generation of research in American archeology, we hope and expect you will continue to bestow upon us the influence of that experience for years to come.

Accept then, this book, not as measure of our indebtedness for what you have already accomplished, but as a token of our affection, our appreciation and high esteem.

Among the many interesting and instructive articles are thirteen written by members of the staff of the Smithsonian Institution and its branches. "The Cliff Ruins in Fewkes Canyon, Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado," is the subject of a report by Dr. Jesse Walter Fewkes of the Bureau of American Ethnology, on his recent excavation and repair of Oak-tree House, Painted House and other prehistoric ruins in the canyon. "Music in its Relation to the Religious Thought of the Teton Sioux," is the title of an article by Miss Frances Densmore. Other articles pertaining to the work of the Bureau of Ethnology are by Mr. F. W. Hodge, Miss Alice C. Fletcher, J. N. B. Hewitt, John Peabody Harrington, Francis LaFlesche, Truman Michelson and John R. Swanton.

Dr. I. M. Casanowicz, assistant curator of old-world archeology of the National Museum, writes on "Parallels in the Cosmogonies of the Old World and the New." Three other members of the museum staff contributed articles as follows: Dr. Walter Hough, "Experimental Work in American Anthropology and Ethnology," in which he speaks of the work, methods and influence of Mr. Holmes among American scientists; Dr. Aleš Hrdlička, "Anthropology of the Chippewa," wherein he reports on his studies of the White Earth Chippewa in an endeavor to establish their identity as full or mixed bloods; and Neil M. Judd, "The Use of Adobe in Prehistoric Dwellings of the Southwest."

Contributions from other eminent anthropologists include discussions on "The Cult of the Ax," by George Grant MacCurdy; "The Supplementary Series in Maya Inscriptions," by Sylvanus G. Morley; "The Domain of the Aztecs and Their Relation to the Prehistoric Cultures of Mexico," by Alfred M. Tozzer; "Cardan's Suspension in China," by Berthold Laufer, and articles by Gerald Fowke, Edgar L. Hewett, George G. Heye, Charles Peabody, Charles C. Willoughby, A. V. Kidder, S. A. Barrett, Franz Boas, Theodoor de Booy,

David I. Bushnell, Jr., William Churchill, Roland B. Dixon, William Curtis Farabee, P. E. Goddard, George Byron Gordon, Albert Ernest Jenks, A. L. Kroeber, Robert H. Lowie, Charles W. Mead, William C. Mills, Warren K. Moorehead, Nels C. Nelson, George H. Pepper, Marshall H. Saville, Frank G. Speck, Herbert J. Spinden and Clark Wissler.

The volume closes with a bibliography of Mr. Holmes comprising 184 titles, which was compiled by the librarian of the Bureau of American Ethnology.

DEDICATION OF A TABLET IN HONOR OF PROFESSOR VOLNEY M. SPALDING

SEVERAL years ago at a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Baltimore, a number of former students of Professor Volney M. Spalding got together and proposed that a fund be collected for the purchase of a memorial to their teacher. They selected a committee composed of Dr. Erwin F. Smith, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Professor L. R. Jones, of Wisconsin University, and Professor F. C. Newcombe, of Michigan University, to select and secure the memorial.

The committee decided a bronze tablet the most suitable object for the purpose, and addressed a circular letter to Professor Spalding's former students, asking that the contribution from each be small so as to allow many to participate. Over one hundred sent in contributions, and the tablet was designed and cast. The authorities at Ann Arbor decided that the tablet should be erected in the proposed new botanical building. With the completion of the natural science building last year, the tablet was placed on the wall in the main corridor of the botanical section of the building, and dedicatory exercises held. President Hutchins presided, addresses were made by Professors J. E. Reighard and E. C. Goddard, Professor F. C. Newcombe presented the tablet in behalf of the former students of Professor Spalding, and Regent Beal accepted the tablet in behalf of the university. The inscription reads: